





















**The Saint Paul Press.**  
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.  
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.  
CHARLESTON!

**The Surrender—The Terrible Explosion.**

**A Loyal Paper in the Palmetto City.**

We find in the New York Herald's Charleston correspondence some interesting particulars of the capture of that city, which we quote. The correspondent states that Ex-Gov. Aiken and Dr. Albert G. Mackey remained in the city and welcomed our troops with joy. Col. A. G. Bennett, with only nine men, demanded the surrender of the city. First U. S. colored troops. He is now Provost Marshal of the city, and the despised "nigger" troops are doing guard duty over the city. The "reception of our troops" we copy, but believe it to be pure fiction.

No other correspondent saw this enthusiastic display of Unionism, and as the same letter gives a totally incorrect version of the flag raising on Sumter, it is fair to presume it is wrong in this particular also.

COLONEL BENNETT DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY.  
On Monday it was not deemed advisable by Colonel Bennett to advance into the city, as he was informed that a rebel brigade was still at the depot, taking the cars, and that a force of cavalry were scouring the city, and impressing men into the ranks and driving the negroes before them. He was, however, informed by Mr. Bennett, who is now Provost Marshal of the city, that the following prearranged demand for the surrender of the city:

Major Charles Macketh, Charleston: HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 18, 1865. Major—In the name of the United States government, I demand the surrender of the city of which you are the executive officer.

Until further orders all citizens will remain within their houses. I have the honor to be, Sir, Very respectfully your obedient servant, LIEUT. COLONEL A. G. BENNETT, United States Forces, Charleston.

MAJOR MACBETH'S SURRENDER.  
To this demand Col. Bennett was subsequently handed by a committee from the Mayor, consisting of Aldermen Gilman and Williams, a letter, which was about to be dispatched to Morris Island.

The military authorities of the Confederate States have evacuated this city. I have remained to enforce law and order until you take such steps as you may think best.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

RECEPTION OF OUR TROOPS BY THE CITY.  
His (Lieut. Col. Bennett's) march upon meeting street was one continued ovation. Crowds thronged the streets and cheered, huzzaed, waved their flags and in other ways manifested their delight at the arrival of our troops, and at the sight of the old flag, borne ahead of the little company of colored troops.

The officers were mounted on horses, borrowed for the occasion, and could hardly keep their saddles on, were so enthusiastic individuals, and so many were at the same time shaking them by the hand, catching hold of their garments, begging their horses and welcoming them in other violent styles. Charleston never witnessed such a scene before, or echoed so loudly to the cheers for the "Yankee Army" and other patriotic subjects, as it did on that memorable day. One would suppose that the people had gone mad with joy. It was a universal outburst of joy, and the little band of Yankee moved on with all the clamor of most honored friends, instead of successful enemies and conquerors. Was this, indeed, the hot-bed of treason—the very home of disunion and rebellion—none would have dreamed of it had they witnessed the reception of our flag and troops that day. It was a most wonderful display of loyalty and patriotism.

**THE CATHEDRAL AT THE WILMINGTON DEPT.**

The city during these confagurations was in an agony of fear. A most horrible catastrophe had occurred in the morning which had terrified all. The depot of the Northeastern Railroad had been blown up and a large number of lives lost. In the building a large quantity of cartridges and powder had been stored by the rebels, and as they had not time to remove it, it was left unprotected. A number of men, women and children had collected to witness the burning of a quantity of cotton in the railroad yard, which the rebels had fired, and during the conflagration, a number of boys, while running about the depot, had discovered the powder. For the fun of the thing, and without realizing the danger they incurred, they began to take up handfuls of loose powder and cartridges, and bear them from the depot to the mass of burning cotton on which they flung them, and enjoyed a deal of amusement in watching the flashes of powder and the strange effects on the cotton as it was blown higher and higher by the explosion of the cartridges. Quite a number of boys soon became engaged in this dangerous pastime, and speedily the powder running from their hands formed a train upon the ground leading from the fire to the main supplies of powder in the depot. The result is easily conjectured. A spark ignited the powder in the train, there was a leaping, running line of fire along the ground, and then an explosion that shook the city to its very foundations, from one end to the other. The building was in a second a whirling mass of ruins, in a tremendous volume of flame and smoke. A report rivaling Heaven's artillery followed, and then a silence ensued, that made every one tremble and hold his breath. The cause of the tremendous explosion soon became known, and a rush was made for the scene of the catastrophe. Such a sight is rarely witnessed. The building was in ruins, and from the burning mass arose a column of smoke and fire, which seemed to be reaching the sky. The scene was one of indescribable horror. Many wounded men, who had been lying on the ground, were removed from the depot, and were taken to the hospital. The fire continued to burn for several hours, and the city was in a state of great alarm. The fire was finally extinguished, and the remains of the building were left in a state of great ruin. The fire had done a great deal of damage to the city, and the loss of the depot was a great blow to the railroad. The fire was a great disaster to the city, and the loss of the depot was a great blow to the railroad.

death. Language cannot adequately describe the terrible nature of the scene. The cries of aid and rescue from the wounded within fell upon willing ears; but nothing could be done to assist them, or even to alleviate the final pangs. The flames, like a fiend, snatched the victims, and again relieved our country from the scourge of the noxious and pestilential miasma. Fortunately the sufferings of the unfortunate creatures were not prolonged. The work was done quickly, and soon every voice was silent, every motion ceased, and every spirit gathered to its maker. The horrors of the scene will never fade from the midst of those who were so unfortunately as to witness it. Over one hundred and fifty are said to have been charred in that fiery furnace, and a hundred men were wounded more or less seriously by the explosion or were burned by the fire.

**THE FASHIONS.**

**Latest Parisian Modes.**

PARIS, FRANCE, Feb. 10.—Extraordinary, extraordinary, in the order of the day, if it was only confined to princesses, we could forgive the folly; but when it is extended to the masses, it is not a part of the inexhaustible public treasury, imitate this wretched expenditure, and sport jewels and lace, and totally suited to their social position, or to the modest income possessed by the general population. We can offer our advice, and administer to the fair sex, when, as at a late ball, she dazzles the night by a costume so covered with gems that the eye instinctively closes after a moment's gaze, as it does when the cloudless ray of a summer sunshine is too painful to the brightness. She wears a wide Array of Brestagne girdle, a berbe reaching with its pendants to the waist; the throat encircled by a necklace of extraordinary width, with a regal air above the forehead, and amongst the soft, aburn curls behind drooped strands, meant to recall the sparkling diamonds, and of emeralds of the rarest tone. The brightness of the vision fairly started the guests at the table, accustomed as they are to the blaze of precious stones. Her majesty looked so delicate, so fragile, so mortal under all these resplendent trappings, the habitual touch of melancholy which renders her beauty peculiarly interesting was still a shade deeper than usual, and imagination seemed to hear her whisper of "vanity of vanities and all is vanity" mingle with the courteous greeting she graciously bestowed upon the artists. All the printing material in the job offices in town have been turned over to them.

**QUAKING.**

**The Rebel Congress Excoriated for Fleeing from Richmond.**

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 25.  
Congress seems anxious to adjourn. It is not denied that they have a legal right to fly from their posts and seek safety at their homes. So has Gen. Lee the military and political leader of the army, and in other ways manifested their delight at the arrival of our troops, and at the sight of the old flag, borne ahead of the little company of colored troops.

The officers were mounted on horses, borrowed for the occasion, and could hardly keep their saddles on, were so enthusiastic individuals, and so many were at the same time shaking them by the hand, catching hold of their garments, begging their horses and welcoming them in other violent styles. Charleston never witnessed such a scene before, or echoed so loudly to the cheers for the "Yankee Army" and other patriotic subjects, as it did on that memorable day. One would suppose that the people had gone mad with joy. It was a universal outburst of joy, and the little band of Yankee moved on with all the clamor of most honored friends, instead of successful enemies and conquerors. Was this, indeed, the hot-bed of treason—the very home of disunion and rebellion—none would have dreamed of it had they witnessed the reception of our flag and troops that day. It was a most wonderful display of loyalty and patriotism.

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"I left the Senate before the close of my second term, in obedience to what seemed to be a necessity. I shall return to it with the consciousness that, however imperfectly, my best efforts have been given to the discharge of my official duties. I am proud to be an able State, as one of its representatives, you have shown that my efforts to serve my country, in the place to which I was thus called, have been satisfactory to the people you represent."

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**Council Meeting.**—*Election of*

[illegible]



This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

Some interesting reading matter will be found upon the third page this morning.

A FINE POINT.

We published yesterday, from the rebel organ in New York, (the News), an article relating to our army and people concerning the capture of Charleston. It was really nothing surprising for that paper to publish such an article, as it is owned and controlled by Fernando Wood, "Brother Ben" and the rest of the Southern Confederacy, and its legitimate business consists in aiding the rebel cause.

We confess that even knowing these facts, we were hardly prepared for the following from that paper of the 2d: This CASE OF CAPTAIN DEAN.—The gallant deed of Captain Dean renders it a matter of justice that every understanding citizen be made aware of it. We are able to clear up a single circumstance in connection with this case, which has been the subject of many misapprehensions. The attempt to throw a railroad train off the track has been charged against Dean, but we have the best reason to believe that no wrong mischief was intended, but that on the other hand, it was a measure meant to rescue a number of Confederate prisoners, his company, and board the train. We have the explanation from a source which renders it entirely trustworthy.

How fortunate that the "gallant" Captain has no noble defender, one who is anxious to "wipe" his memory, which, no doubt, means "wiping" it out! What a gratification it is to know that this "gallant" man was actually by no "wiping" motives in his effort to throw a passenger train, crowded with men, women and children, from the track. So far from being "fendish" this "gallant" Captain did not even intend "wanton mischief." He only expected to kill a few northern women and children, which is sufficient to make him a hero in the mind of the News editor.

We look for more "wiping from his memory" by this rebel drab. His piratical operations on Lake Erie didn't mean any "wanton mischief," and it is terrible to think that the "gallant" fellow has died like a felon, owing to "blackening" imputations. It is also a great comfort to know that the News is in correspondence with others of the gang, and thus is enabled to speak authoritatively. It would be painfully thrilling if Beaulieu's "compatriots," who do not consider murder to be standard of "wanton mischief," should be captured, and hence the assurance that they are still at large is extremely gratifying.

AN EXPLANATION.

We have frequently had occasion to speak of the recklessness of Philadelphia papers in regard to news matters, and it has become a custom throughout the country to characterize telegrams from that point as "another Philadelphia lie." Not long since the Philadelphia Press was said to contain a report that Grant had met with a reverse, and as that is not a sensational paper, some reliance was placed upon it in the East. The dispatch as it originally appeared in the Philadelphia Press, read as follows:

WASHINGTON, February 22.—There are rumors tonight that General Grant has been attacked by Lee, and has been severely wounded. It is not considered probable that Lee has made an attack, but I am unable to find any definite foundation for the rumor.

Instead of sending the whole dispatch the Associated Press reporter omitted the italicized portion which denied the rumor, and gave only the reported statement. The unreliability of Philadelphia reports is thus explained. The Associated Press would do well to place a loyal man who possesses ordinary intelligence at this post, instead of one who seizes upon empty rumors and garbles reliable reports to make them disasters, and then sends them broadcast through the country.

There was one pleasing feature to this last Philadelphia report. The coppery gold dealers in New York, who are always ready to believe a disaster has fallen on our arms, were positive that Foreney had sent this telegram, and that he had advantages for obtaining information not possessed by other correspondents. They accordingly bought gold—bought largely, and—lamented.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Governor Miller has received a report from Will Kinkaid, giving the names of paroled Minnesota soldiers, who have recently arrived at Annapolis, Maryland. They belong to the Army of the Potomac, with one exception; but as Col. Mulford expected to bring 15,000 released prisoners there, last week, it was hoped and expected that other Minnutes would be among the number. The following is the list:

First Lieut. Louis Pittsman, Corporal Henry C. Magoun and Private Morris F. Shepard, all of the Second Minnesota Sharpshooters. They were captured at Hearn's Station, Va., last August. The first named has a severe cold and cough, but the others are in good health.

Private John Marlet, Company C, Second Minnesota, captured November 12th, 1864, at Stone Mountain, Ga. Has cold and rheumatism.

Private Geo. Sait, Co. A, First Minnesota Battalion, captured last October near Petersburg, has chronic rheumatism; was transferred to Camp Chase, Feb. 19.

Private Norman Shook, Co. B, First Minnesota Battalion, transferred to Baltimore.

Private Fredrick S. Barnes, of the Sharpshooters, was captured at Hearn's Station last August, and died of dysentery, at Baltimore, on the 2d of December, 1864.

Private George of the First Battalion, died at Salisbury on the 29th of October last.

Mr. Marlet stated that a member of the 8th regiment, whose name he had forgotten was shot at Florence, S. C., on the 15th of January, for approaching too near the dead line.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The nomination of Hugh McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury, has at last been sent to the Senate, and ere this time he is undoubtedly confirmed.

Judge McCulloch is a native of Maine, and in 1850 joined a colony of emigrants, to the then far west, who settled Fort Wayne, Indiana. Early in the history of the State he was made Judge, but his financial skill was so prominent that he was called from this position to preside over the State Bank.

He has been a prominent officer in the

# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

NUMBER 53.

## THE DRAFT.

List of Towns where it is to Commence to-day.

**HOUSTON COUNTY.**  
Brownsville, Johnson, Winnebago, Mayville, Hokak, Mayville.

**FILLMORE COUNTY.**  
Forestville, Newbury, Cannon City.

**WINONA COUNTY.**  
St. Charles, Rollingstone, Cannon City.

**BROWN COUNTY.**  
Cannon City.

**BLUE EARTH COUNTY.**  
Lime, Appleton, Dodge County.

**ASHLAND COUNTY.**  
Ashland.

**LIST OF SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE 3d Congressional District, in which the Draft is Ordered for March 9th.**

**ANKONA COUNTY.**  
Columbus, Carver County.

**BENTON COUNTY.**  
Benton, Chisholm, Lakewood, Waconia, Waverly.

**CHISHOLM COUNTY.**  
Chisholm, Rushville, Ansonia, Dakota County.

**BURNELL COUNTY.**  
Burnell, Eureka, Lakeville.

**GOODHUE COUNTY.**  
Belle Creek, Cannon Falls, HENNEPIN COUNTY.

**CORCORAN COUNTY.**  
Corcoran, Graywood, Hassan, Plymouth, Minnetonka.

**MAINT COUNTY.**  
Spencer Brook, COUNTY OF RANDOLPH.

**COUNTY OF MANOMIN.**  
M'LEOD COUNTY.

**BERGEN COUNTY.**  
Hale, Penn.

**RIPEY COUNTY.**  
Ripey, MORRISON COUNTY.

**BELL PRairie.**  
Mounds View, STARKS COUNTY.

**LYNDON COUNTY.**  
Lyndon, Rockville, COUNTY OF TODD.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY.**  
Marine, WRIGHT COUNTY.

**BUFFALO COUNTY.**  
Buffalo, Franklin, Maple Lake.

**THE HOUSE OF J. A. STEBBINS.**  
The house of Joseph A. Stebbins, of Richmond, Virginia, was burned early on the morning of the 21st, and Mr. Stebbins, his wife, two sons, daughter and female servant perished in the flames.

**RE-REV. GEORGE F. MAGOUN.**  
The Rev. George F. Magoun, of Lyons, Iowa, who has just returned from Europe, has accepted the Presidency of the Iowa College at Davenport.

**THE CENTREVILLE (IOWA) CHURCH.**  
A young man named Sullivan killed his mother, by chopping her head open with an axe, in Appanoosa County, last week.

**AT RHEIMS A WILL HAS BEEN SET ASIDE FOR "INGRATITUDE."**  
A cause known to the Code Napoleon. The ingratitude was a very decided one, for it consisted in murdering the testator.

**THE FAMOUS JUDGE BARNARD OF NEW YORK.**  
The famous Judge Barnard of New York, is trying to release bonny jumpers from the clutches of the law by the force of habeas corpus. He hasn't been successful.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.**  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN., March 7, 1865.

**GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.**  
It is hereby announced that the military law of the State passed during the extra session of the Legislature of 1862 and all laws amendatory thereof have been repealed, and that all commissions issued by virtue of said laws, with the exception of those which may hereafter be published, are vacated and annulled.

**THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS, APPOINTED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE MILITIA LAW PASSED AUGUST 12, 1864, WHICH HAS BEEN REVISED, CONSTITUTE THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**

**BRIGADIER GENERAL OSCAR MALLORY.**  
Colonel Wm. H. Dike to be Paymaster General.

**COLONEL H. FLETCHER.**  
Colonel H. Fletcher to be Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief; Colonel Charles C. Hunt to be Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

**COLONEL WM. CROOKS.**  
Colonel Wm. Crooks to be Engineer-in-Chief.

**COLONEL DANIEL SHILLICK.**  
Colonel Daniel Shillick to be Judge Advocate General.

**COLONEL J. H. STEWART.**  
Colonel J. H. Stewart to be Surgeon General.

**BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN L. MERRIAM.**  
Brigadier General John L. Merriam to be Commissary General.

**THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE ANNOUNCED TO BE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING DIVISIONS, VIZ:**

**FIRST DIVISION, Major General C. F. BUCK.**  
Second Division, Major General H. L. Gordon.

**THIRD DIVISION, Major General C. M. DALLY.**  
The above named officers will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

**BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,**  
OSCAR MALLORY, Adjutant General.

**Acting Assistant P. M. Gen's Office,**  
ST. PAUL, March 7, 1865.

**CIRCULAR No. 4.**  
In accordance with instructions received from the Provost Marshal General, all subalterns who either enlisted or drafted men who are qualified according to orders, can elect to serve in Hancock corps, and be entitled to the same privileges as volunteer recruits.

**Such substitutes must, however, possess the same qualifications as are required of volunteer recruits for this organization, and must have served not less than two years in the present war.**

**JOSEPH A. VERRILL,**  
Col. 4th Minn. Vol., A. A. F. M. G., Minn.

**THE FIRST MAIL BOAT FROM CHARLESTON.**  
The steamer Massachusetts, which arrived here to-day, had on board the first United States mail that has left Charleston since the breaking out of the rebellion.

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The result of the election in New Brunswick will probably be the postponement of the Confederation scheme for an indefinite period. The legislative union of the Canadas will probably go on.

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# The Saint Paul Press.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.  
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The Japanese who visited this country three years ago gave thirty thousand dollars to August Belmont for the benefit of the New York police, as a reward for their attention to the visitors. The money has never been distributed, and now a man who was a member of the police at that time comes before the courts with a claim for his share of the money. The terms of the gift were such as to complicate the case, and the lawyers are likely to get a good share of it.

It appears, after all, that Davis, the rebel spy, whose sentence of death was commuted by the President, was the keeper of the Andersonville prison pen, or held authority there; but that it was in a measure owing to the uniform testimony of officers who were in his power there, to the fact that he did all circumstances would allow him, to the alleviation of the influence of the prisoners, that executive clemency was extended to him.

A Turk fell into the hands of New York recruiting brokers the other day, and was soon in a United States uniform in Buffalo, Vt. On his arrival at the New Haven rendezvous he was discharged on account of his entire ignorance of our language. But on returning to New York he was again "recruited up," and is now on his way to the front to fight the battles of the Glorious Uncle Sam.

Uncle Sam has caught a good many Tartars among his recruits. Why should he refuse a Turk? A new and very sensible fashion is beginning to prevail in Hartford, in regard to funerals. It is this: the funeral services are held, the assembly is dismissed, and all except the family and other relatives of the deceased return to their homes; afterward the hearse and carriage come, and the body is accompanied to the grave by the family only. Great expense in the way of carriages is thus avoided.

The Springfield Republican says a young married woman, only 17 years of age and poor, was recently left to suffer and die a shocking death at Monson for want of medical attendance, because it was uncertain whether she belonged to Monson or Palmer. The selection of Monson refused to assist her, and an election of Palmer, being applied to, took no notice of the matter, and her death was the result of her refusal to accept of a C. F. Ware, of the United States steamer A. D. Vance, sends the editor of the Bangor Whig from Fort Fisher, a small fragment of the "drunken sailor" who caused the explosion there, consisting of a section of insulated copper wire, which he had been attached to the magazine by the rebels and led through the water of Cape Fear River to the opposite bank.

The North Bridgewater Gazette tells of a man in Freetown, who, a member of his family dies, procures a grave-stone for the deceased, which, instead of being erected by the grave, is kept in his house. His father died about fifty years ago, one sister about forty years, and another more than thirty years since, and the grave-stones for them all are still in his house.

The town of Brookfield, (Madison Co.) New York, has had bad luck in obtaining men under the last call. The quota of the town was fifty-nine, and the agent paid forty thousand dollars for the men in New York, and thirty-nine of them proved to be paper men, and the town is left "out in the cold."

The Newburyport Herald says that Mr. Garrison this year proposes to discontinue the Liberator newspaper, and will use his influence for the disbanding of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The Liberator and Society were both projected by Mr. Garrison.

A young woman of twenty summers, married ten days ago to a carriage-maker in New Haven, as his second wife, (says the Palladium of the 24th) has applied for divorce. The first wife was divorced at the last term of the court, and the new wife found she had been victimized.

A. O. R. Nicholson, formerly a Senator in Congress, has just been released from the Tennessee penitentiary and ordered to be tried for conspiracy against the Government. He has been trying for three years to be both loyal and rebel at the same time.

F. C. Emerson, who left Manchester, N. H., some time since, to hunt for gold in Montana, writes to the editor of the Mirror that he is now at the age of fifty cents' worth he gets will cost him fifty cents, and he has gone to farming.

A gentleman in Taunton who had vowed that he would not share until the fall of Fort Sumter took place, has submitted to the operation of the razor, and the Gazette says they have to look twice before they recognize him.

Osborn, the naval reporter who gave a premature history of the first Wilmington expedition, is still in the Old Capitol prison. He refuses to say how he got his information, and hence his detention.

# A Speech by Secretary Fessenden.

The chief of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department, Secretary Fessenden one day last week, and Judge Nathan Sargent, the Commissioner of Customs, in his remarks, delivered a brief address expressive of his respect for him, on the eve of his retiring from the Treasury department, and expressing his cordial wishes for his health and happiness.

Secretary Fessenden said in reply: "I have four very gentlemanly men here, without a single exception, so far as I am aware, disposed to aid me. I can say to you gentlemen, with entire frankness, that I believe my having been here will prove of very great benefit to myself from the information and experience I have acquired, and I trust it has not been disadvantageous to others or to the department. I think it would be better for the Government and for the country, if Congress and the gentlemen connected with the executive branch of the Government, better understood each other. I shall go back to the Senate with my opinion, and I shall be disposed to perform my duty to the best of my ability, and I shall be glad to be treated as such. Acting upon this belief, I have regarded the highest claim in my power, as long as he is discharged his duty honestly and faithfully, as my equal, and entitled not only to my protection, but to equal rights with myself. I am, therefore, not come here to make or hear speeches, and I will only add, that I cordially reciprocate to you gentlemen. At my age, my friends are not easily made, but I shall indulge the hope that in leaving the department, I shall not lose the regards of those with whom I have been associated."

Johnston Restored at Beauregard's Request. From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25. We learn that it was with the express request of General Beauregard, that Gen. Johnston has recently been placed in command of the forces operating in the Carolinas. It is understood that General Beauregard wrote to the President saying that the general sentiment of the public, and particularly of the Army of Tennessee, were so strongly in favor of Johnston's restoration to command, that he was induced to join his own desire with theirs; that he did not wish to be removed from the field of operations, but preferred to serve there under Gen. Johnston, having had with him former occasions of service and confidence. We are pleased to be thus assured of these circumstances of patriotic friendship and generous zeal on the part of Gen. Johnston, and the confidence of Gen. Johnston's restoration to command.

The following is Johnston's order on assuming command: CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 25, 1862. In obedience to the orders of the General-in-Chief, the undersigned has assumed command of the Army of Tennessee and all the troops in the department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He takes this position with strong hope, because he will have in council and on the staff, the ablest and most experienced officers of the Army of Tennessee. He exhorts all absent soldiers of the Army of Tennessee to rejoin their regiments, and to be ready to fight for the honor of their country, and the rights of their State. He exhorts all present soldiers to be true to their duty, and to be ready to fight for the honor of their country, and the rights of their State. He exhorts all present soldiers to be true to their duty, and to be ready to fight for the honor of their country, and the rights of their State.

THE TERRIBLE DEATH IN A RAILROAD CAR. The Buffalo papers give the following particulars of the death of Mr. Godfrey Schultz of that city: He was on his way to Warren, Pa., when a collision took place and he was killed. His cap and bag, and his coat, were found near the car. Just then the baggage car came crashing through the car, and he was killed. His cap and bag, and his coat, were found near the car. Just then the baggage car came crashing through the car, and he was killed. His cap and bag, and his coat, were found near the car. Just then the baggage car came crashing through the car, and he was killed.

Large quantities of snow were thrown in through the window, and the burning car was covered with it. He was a man of great strength and vitality, and he was not a business man. He was a man of great strength and vitality, and he was not a business man. He was a man of great strength and vitality, and he was not a business man. He was a man of great strength and vitality, and he was not a business man.

GUERRILLA WORK ON PRIVATE CAR. A letter to the Boston Journal dated at Rouse's Point, N. Y., Feb. 22, tells this curious story: "Great excitement prevailed here last evening, connected with the operations of a fishing young man, supposed for a time to be the leader of a gang of robbers. At five o'clock a young man, apparently not more than twenty years of age, arrived in the Ogdensburg train, and took a room at the Massachusetts House, where he was joined by his wife, who came by private conveyance from Plattsburg. At 8 o'clock the gentleman stepped out on the street, walked into a drug-store, and leaving a revolver at the proprietor, demanded money. A few bills being handed him from the drawer, he dashed into two drug stores, and returned with a large quantity of money. He then returned to his room, and was found dead in bed, with a bullet wound in his forehead. The money was found scattered about the room, and the proprietor was arrested. He was found to be a member of a gang of robbers, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life."

LETTERS FROM CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. State that the Mercury of that city will be immediately revived, with James Redpath, of John Brown memory, as editor. Mr. Redpath is now in Charleston.

The British Registrar-General says that for every one hundred of an inch of rain, there is a loss of one acre of ground. We have a hundred tons of rain, therefore, we have a hundred tons of loss.

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# Arrival of the Yankee General.

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# Special Notices.

For Throat Disorders and Coughs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have fairly acquired. These Trochies are prepared from a highly refined and pure material, and are perfectly adapted for relieving Throat Disorders, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, and all the affections of the Throat.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. PHALON'S. A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the Rose and St. Germain Flower, which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY would respectfully announce to the Merchants of this city and vicinity that they are now prepared to receive orders for the delivery of the following goods: BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, PHALON'S PERFUME, and all the goods of the American Express Company. The goods are delivered to the Merchants at the lowest possible price, and are guaranteed to be of the highest quality.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET. Now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the most popular loan in the market. The loan is offered at a rate of interest of 5 per cent. per annum, and is payable in 10 years. The loan is offered to the public at a price of \$100 per \$100 of the loan.

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# U.S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum, known as the Seven-Thirty Loan.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1891, and are payable three years from that date, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD BEARING BONDS. These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November 1st, 1891, to the actual date of redemption, and are, therefore, worth, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides the redemption from the United States Treasury, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the price of the market. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or dealer.

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# F. O. WILDER & CO.

Manufacturers of IMPROVED LA PETITE ORGANS AND MELODEONS, No. 230 THIRD STREET, (Corner of 3rd and 4th Sts.) Saint Paul, Minn.

All Instruments Warranted for Five Years. We confidently believe that the LA PETITE ORGAN, because of its artistic excellence and adaptability to the practical wants of the public, is destined to be more widely used than any other musical instrument. It is the highest place in the art of music, and it is the highest place in the art of music. It is the highest place in the art of music, and it is the highest place in the art of music.

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# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.  
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The Japanese who visited this country three years ago gave thirty thousand dollars to August Belmont for the benefit of the New York police, as a reward for their attention to the visitors. The money has never been distributed, and now a man who was a member of the police at that time comes before the courts with a claim for his share of the money. The terms of the gift were such as to complicate the case, and the lawyers are likely to get a good share of it.

It appears, after all, that Davis, the rebel spy, whose sentence of death was commuted by the President, was the keeper of the Andersonville prison pen, or held authority there; but that it was in a measure owing to the uniform testimony of officers who were in his power there, to the fact that he did all circumstances would allow him, to the alleviation of the influence of the prisoners, that executive clemency was extended to him.

A Turk fell into the hands of New York recruiting brokers the other day, and was soon in a United States uniform in Buffalo, Vt. On his arrival at the New Haven rendezvous he was discharged on account of his entire ignorance of our language. But on returning to New York he was again "recruited up," and is now on his way to the front to fight the battles of the Glorious Uncle Sam.

Uncle Sam has caught a good many Tartars among his recruits. Why should he refuse a Turk? A new and very sensible fashion is beginning to prevail in Hartford, in regard to funerals. It is this: the funeral services are held, the assembly is dismissed, and all except the family and other relatives of the deceased return to their homes; afterward the hearse and carriage come, and the body is accompanied to the grave by the family only. Great expense in the way of carriages is thus avoided.

The Springfield Republican says a young married woman, only 17 years of age and poor, was recently left to suffer and die a shocking death at Monson for want of medical attendance, because it was uncertain whether she belonged to Monson or Palmer. The selection of Monson refused to assist her, and an election of Palmer, being applied to, took no notice of the matter, and her death was the result of her refusal to accept of a C. F. Ware, of the United States steamer A. D. Vance, sends the editor of the Bangor Whig from Fort Fisher, a small fragment of the "drunken sailor" who caused the explosion there, consisting of a section of insulated copper wire, which he had been attached to the magazine by the rebels and led through the water of Cape Fear River to the opposite bank.

The North Bridgewater Gazette tells of a man in Freetown, who, a member of his family dies, procures a grave-stone for the deceased, which, instead of being erected by the grave, is kept in his house. His father died about fifty years ago, one sister about forty years, and another more than thirty years since, and the grave-stones for them all are still in his house.

The town of Brookfield, (Madison Co.) New York, has had bad luck in obtaining men under the last call. The quota of the town was fifty-nine, and the agent paid forty thousand dollars for the men in New York, and thirty-nine of them proved to be paper men, and the town is left "out in the cold."

The Newburyport Herald says that Mr. Garrison this year proposes to discontinue the Liberator newspaper, and will use his influence for the disbanding of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The Liberator and Society were both projected by Mr. Garrison.

A young woman of twenty summers, married ten days ago to a carriage-maker in New Haven, as his second wife, (says the Palladium of the 24th) has applied for divorce. The first wife was divorced at the last term of the court, and the new wife found she had been victimized.

A. O. R. Nicholson, formerly a Senator in Congress, has just been released from the Tennessee penitentiary and ordered to be tried for conspiracy against the Government. He has been trying for three years to be both loyal and rebel at the same time.

F. C. Emerson, who left Manchester, N. H., some time since, to hunt for gold in Montana, writes to the editor of the Mirror that he is now at the age of fifty cents' worth he gets will cost him fifty cents, and he has gone to farming.

A gentleman in Taunton who had vowed that he would not























